

KUHIO'S PLANK ON LAND LAWS STYLED BLUFF

In a statement issued this morning, L. L. McCandless, the Democratic candidate for delegate to Congress, declares that Kuhio's land law revision plank is a bluff and asserts that Kuhio has been attacking Governor Frear for defects in the land laws of the Territory which Kuhio approved when the laws in question were revised in 1909.

McCandless also advocates a direct primary law, the maintenance of a tariff sufficient to protect the local sugar industry, and the institution of a vigorous campaign for statehood.

As regarding his position on the land laws he says:

One of the most important matters to be considered by Congress in relation to the Americanization of this Territory is in regard to the amendment of the present land laws, which are cumbersome, complicated and ambiguous. Although the present Republican Delegate to Congress did support a revision of the old land laws in 1909, which I strongly opposed at the time as being totally inadequate, he now bases his right for a renomination and election as Delegate on the necessity for a revision of his own land laws. Nevertheless, during the present session of Congress, which has lasted eight months, he has attacked the Governor for the defects in the land law which he formerly approved, and has never taken the initiative for such revision of these land laws as has been in his power to bring about up to the adjournment of Congress on August 24.

Delegate is bluffing.

"Consequently I assert that all the talk of the Delegate to Congress in this respect is mere bluff, and that the fault in the present land law and homestead system lies not so much in their present method of enforcement as in the laws themselves.

"I therefore hereby pledge myself

to work for a complete revision of the land laws of this Territory, convinced that what is needed in the Territory, as laid down in the Democratic platform, is a plain, simple and clear law, similar in its terms to the present United States land laws, whereby for a nominal consideration and upon the performance of certain homestead duties clearly set forth, the homesteader may acquire his homestead in fee simple and that his right should not be dependent upon the whim or discretion of any executive officer. Also I believe that the homesteads should be allotted in larger areas than the small patches now offered the people, and that they should be large enough to support a family in comfort.

MAKE THIS TEST

How to Tell if Your Hair is Diseased

Even if you have a luxuriant head of hair you may want to "know" whether it is in a healthy condition or not. Ninety-eight per cent of the people need a hair tonic.

Pull a hair out of your head; if the bulb at the end of the root is white and shrunken, it proves that the hair is diseased, and requires prompt treatment if its loss would be avoided. If the bulb is pink and full, the hair is healthy.

We want every one whose hair requires treatment to try Rexall "93" Hair Tonic. We promise that it shall not cost anything if it does not give satisfactory results. It is designed to overcome dandruff, relieve scalp irritation, to stimulate the hair roots, tighten the hair already in the head, grow hair and prevent baldness.

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There is a possibility that the American-Hawaiian freighter Columbian, to sail from Seattle for Honolulu on September 1st, may load a record shipment of preserved pineapples from the Hawaiian Islands. According to advance estimates, this vessel is expected to be supplied with nearly one hundred thousand cases of the preserved pineapples.

PUNCHBOWL TENANTS OUT

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Requests for aid from these families, some of whom have a right to it, but we are unable to do anything in many instances, simply because there are no cottages within the means of these people. In some instances the families have a tenement cottage and in that way managed to clear the added expense, but there are no longer simple cottages procurable at a rental of six or eight dollars a month.

The same thing is being experienced in Kakaia, where the Ah Leong tenement has been condemned and the families given notice to move. They have no place to move to; they can not afford to pay high rents, and there is a dearth of cottages to be obtained at a low rental.

"If we are to do away with the tenements, we must provide rooms of small cottages to rent at six dollars a month, which is the average price for these poor people. Palama Settlement has a few sanitary cottages but they are charging twelve dollars a month, which is more than a poor family can afford to pay."

When asked about the Punchbowl convictions this morning, Land Commissioner Tucker denied that the Government had anything to do with it, and declared that the old families had been given until September 15 to move. Mrs. Jordaa made a personal investigation of the situation and she declares that cottages are being torn down as fast as the carpenters can wreck them and that new ones are being up while the tenants to be displaced have been given summary notice to move regardless of the governmental extension of time until September 15.

With a full cargo of lumber from Willapa Harbor, the American schooner Repeat, thirty-four days from the Washington port, has arrived off the harbor. The vessel is to be brought inside this afternoon.

NEW ARMY BILL

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ist on Oahu, with the bonus jangling in his pocket. If his regiment was then ordered back to New York, he would get travel pay from there back to Oahu, at the expiration of his second enlistment.

This looks like "easy money," but these are extreme cases, and in the main the plan worked fairly for both sides. Now the travel money is cut in two, but the soldier, if he so desires, will be taken home free of charge by the government.

New Staff Corps.—By far the most important provision of the bill from the standpoint of the whole army is the consolidation of the quartermasters, subsistence and pay departments into one body, to be known as the quartermaster corps. This hits every officer in the service, for it means that there will be less officers needed to run one department combining the offices of three, than to run three, and that consequently there will be fewer details from the line, and fewer vacancies therein, with consequent clogging of promotion.

The permanent officers in the three departments will get advancement just as though the consolidation had not occurred, for, until all permanent staff officers are wiped out by death or retirement, three separate lists will be maintained for promotion purposes. At present three brigadier generals, Aleshire, Sharpe and Whipple, are at the head of the quartermasters, subsistence and pay departments respectively. The plan, as understood here, is to make the senior of these three, Sharpe, a major general, and give him the title of quartermaster general, as head of the quartermaster corps, with the other two brigadiers as deputy quartermasters general. On the retirement of these general officers, the head of the corps would again become a brigadier general, and his deputies hold the rank of colonel.

Major Cheatham Approves.—"I believe that the consolidation is a good thing and for the best interests of the service," said Major B. Frank Cheatham, chief quartermaster of this department. "At the present time the quartermasters and commissary departments are duplicating many of their purchases, and there is endless red tape to unravel. Captain Case buys a sack of beans and he has to come to us to get it shipped to Schofield Barracks. And so it goes. Every one in Washington was in favor of the change when I left a few months ago. Of course it will take a long time to straighten the plan out, and get all three departments merged into one, but certainly the experiment is worth trying."

Major Cheatham said that the appropriation bill, so far as he knew, contained no direction mention of Schofield Barracks, but that his department hoped to get a slice of the general allotment for barracks and quarters, to finish work on the First Infantry post.

FOREST RESERVE

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remainder, that in private ownership, a large share is held by a few individuals or corporations. So far as it has been possible to ascertain almost all of the owners of forest land on Motokai are in sympathy with the objects for which the reserve is created. Most of them have expressed their intention of cooperating more or less actively in making the reserve effective on the ground.

Superintendent Hosmer gives the following description of the boundary, in his recommendations: "In common with the usage in other Hawaiian Forest Reserve projects, the boundary of the proposed Motokai Forest Reserve has been drawn across both government and privately owned lands so as to include all the area which in the judgment of the Superintendent should be maintained as forest."

"Starting on the Molokai Ranch boundary, at a point near the Pali overlooking the leper settlement and following the forest fences across the Molokai Ranch, the line runs along the southeastern slope of the Molokai mountain as far as Halawa Gulch, from one to another of the triangulation stations erected at the time the island was surveyed by the government. These points are located on the ridges, practically at the edge of the existing forest. The line runs mauka of the heads of the greater part of the many small lands along the southeast coast."

"Beyond Halawa the line is one of natural boundaries. It follows the seacoast but excludes, by description, all the cultivated agricultural land in the valleys of Halawa, Wailau, Pelekunu and Waikolu, all land in Waikolu and Waihanau that may be used or required for public purposes and all that land along the shore at the foot of the bluffs."

"At the settlement the line runs up the pali, skirts the top of the bluff for a way, and connects with the Molokai Ranch fence by crossing the fee simple lands of the Meyer Brothers."

Owners Will Fence.—With the exception of the Meyers' lands, practically all the area included within the reserve is now under forest or in process of being reforested. Most of the forest at the East end of the island has been, of course, subject to cattle grazing, but almost all the larger owners have expressed their intention sooner or later of fencing off the forest. The Meyers' lands, on the contrary, are now used regularly for grazing and it is the intention of the owners to continue so to use them. The larger part of the Meyers' lands within the forest reserve limits are now open.

The Waianae-kai Forest Reserve,

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Genuine must bear Signature

Beutwood

District of Waianae, Oahu, is increased by an addition of 396 acres, lying in the upper middle part of Waianae Valley.

The Waianae-kai Forest Reserve was created by proclamation of Governor G. R. Carter on September 7, 1906. It embraced a total area of 3257 acres, of which 3150 acres, or 97 per cent, is government land. The reserve is made up of two classes of land, the forested slopes of the main ridge of the Waianae Mountains and the more or less arid section in the upper part of the Waianae Valley and on the sides of the lateral ridges running down toward the sea.

Expected Great Benefit.—In his recommendation for establishment of the original reserve Superintendent Hosmer said:

"By the reestablishment and maintenance of a forest cover, to assist in securing a more regular flow in the springs and brooks on the land, and to put to economic use areas which from their topography and situation are incapable of being profitably used for any other purpose than producing trees," the reserve would prove of great benefit to the island.

Now an additional area of land of the semi-arid type is included, for the reason that it will serve the territory better if made a part of this forest reserve than if it is used in any other way.

Superintendent Hosmer says: "The solution of the question of the right use of the government land in Waianae Valley turns essentially on the supply of water. Were a greater quantity available much more of the Valley might be devoted to intensive agriculture than is now possible. As it is the lower lands, now mainly cultivated in sugar cane, carry the prescriptive right from ancient times to practically all the water in the regular flow of the streams. From the configuration of the valley it does not appear feasible to construct storm-water reservoirs, except at prohibitive expense."

The area now proposed to be set apart was cut up into lots when the Waianae Valley was surveyed a few months ago for the so-called Pahoa Homestead subdivision. It was, however, never offered to the public, being withdrawn on the grounds that it would be of greater advantage to the valley as a whole if added to the Forest Reserve. The land is now under a tenancy at will lease, for a period of six months, to the Waianae Company.

HAWAII IN MOVING PICTURE

A picture of unusual local interest will be shown at the Liberty Theater tonight it being the animated photo of the Hawaiian Commissioners selecting the site for the Hawaii building and in which Secretary of State Knox played a very important part.

The picture is enroute around the world under the direction of the Hawaiian Promotion Committee and will be exhibited in every city of importance throughout the two hemispheres, and is said to be a particularly clear one, showing the various members of the commission very plainly, and that it will doubtless be excellent promotion work there is no gainsay.

The picture will be exhibited three nights only as it is scheduled to leave for Japan on Thursday's mail to that country.

LAST WINDJAMMER

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every hole and corner of the world. It was in the Corinza he was shipwrecked on the Malay peninsula and spent four months alone with his crew, travelling through dense forests. When he came home he was sent to Glasgow to bring the now named Nuuanu to this port. He has been captain of her ever since.

With the advent of the Hawaiian service came the death blow to the fleet of fast windjammers that for years held a monopoly of the trade between the east coast ports and the islands. An American-Hawaiian steamer calling at the port of Honolulu and proceeding to Kahlui, Kaanapali and Hilo will load twelve thousand tons sugar alone, six to eight times, the amount of freight that could possibly be crowded into a vessel of the tonnage of the Fuohng Suey or the Nuuanu. The steam craft operate a sixty-day service between the island ports and Delaware breakwater against a voyage of anywhere from one hundred and ten to two hundred days where sail is resorted to as the power propelled the craft across oceans.

The Fuohng Suey has not been reported as having arrived at New York. Just what disposition will be made of her has not been learned by the Honolulu agents.



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ROOSEVELT REFERS TO HAWAII'S DEFENSE NEEDS

Theodore Roosevelt referred to Hawaiian defense recently in the course of an attack on the Democrats for their no-battleship policy. Said the sage of Oyster Bay:

"If the Democrats vote down the battleships, if they are logical they should also vote to abandon the Panama Canal. It is an understandable policy to abandon the Panama Canal and this nation would then become the China of the West. But the one unpardonable policy is to incur re-

sponsibility and then to decline to adopt the necessary means to enable us to meet that responsibility. It is an outrage from the standpoint of national honor and interest to go on with the Panama Canal at all unless we fortify it and keep up an adequate navy.

"Furthermore, any talk as to what we intend to do about the Monroe Doctrine or the Panama Canal or the protection of Hawaii, or in any other matter, is not merely offensive but contemptible if we abandon the building up of the navy. It shows that we will have neither the power nor the will, if the need should come, to make our words good by deeds."

HOUSE AND SENATE GIVE R. T. RIGHT OF WAY,
LOCAL CHINESE TO URGE KNOX TO VISIT
CHINA,
ARMY BILL PASSING BRINGS NO MONEY,
KUHIO WILL KEEP UP FIGHT ON FREAR,
NANAKULI LEASEHOLD SELLS HIGH,
STARRETT REPORTS SMALL FARMS FLOUR-
ISHING,
JAPAN TO HONOR KNOX,
TREASURER CONKLING BOOSTING HAWAII,

Are titles of news items that appeared
in this paper SATURDAY—forty-
eight hours ago—and were given to the
public while they were news.

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